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MOTIONS

University of San Diego School of Law

Volume 37, Issue 1

August 20, 2001

Record numbers attend USD law summer abroad programs in 2001

By Professor Herbert Lazerow

USD's summer programs abroad attracted record numbers of students in 2001. A total of 349 students enrolled, an increase of 12% over 1998's 312, the previous record.

Fifty of the students, or 15%, were from schools located outside the United States, including our first student ever from Moldova.

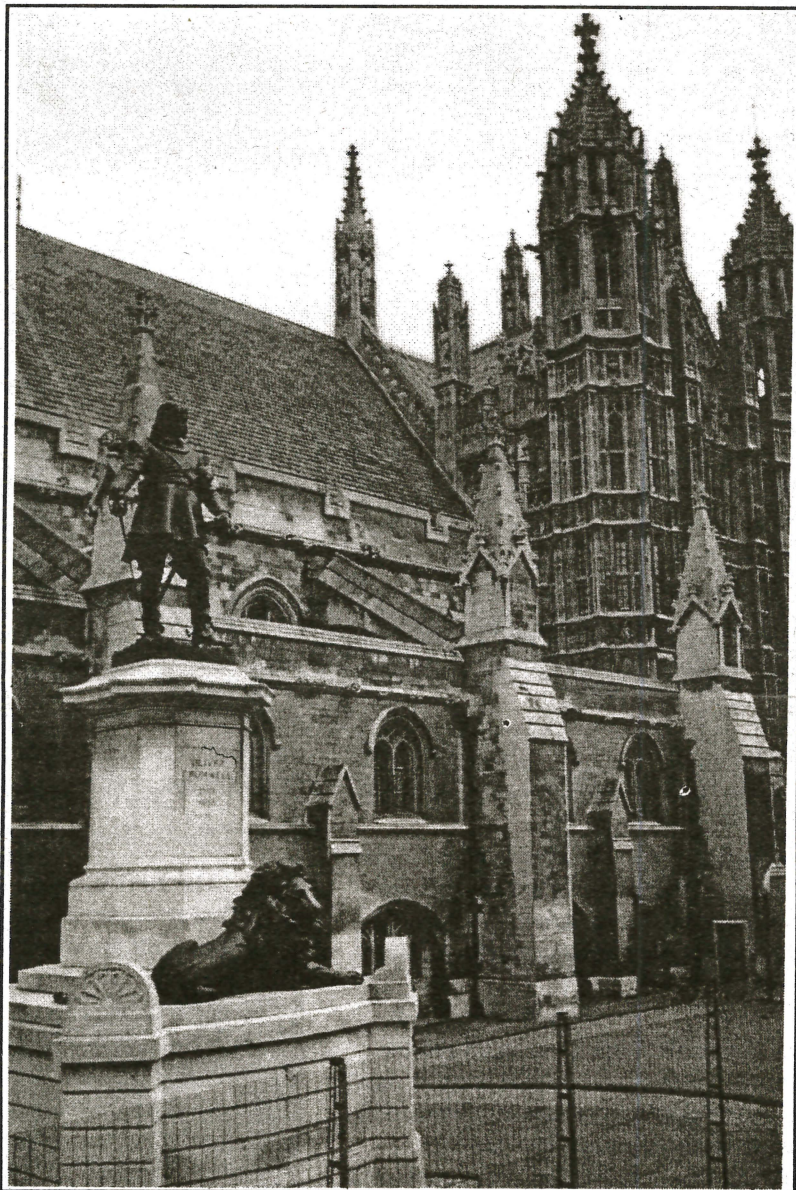
The largest enrollments were in Barcelona and Florence.

Of particular note are the opportunities for clinical work in Barcelona law firms for second-year students fluent in Spanish, and for work in firms in London, Paris and Moscow for law students at all levels, even those whose language abilities are confined to English.

The program for 2002 is expected to be ready by Christmas. Further details on the 2001 program are available at www.acusd.edu/lawabroad.

Professor Lazerow is a professor of law and the director of the Institute on International and Comparative Law at the University of San Diego School of Law.

More on summer abroad,
SEE page 7



Outside Parliament, in London. Students who attend the London program can tour Parliament and have the opportunity to work with a barrister.

The hard and fast rules A guide for first-year law students

By L. Herrera

Contributing Writer

There is a sort of look that I remember having when I started law school. A sort of hopefulness blended in with the dazed look of wonder about what in the world I was studying. Friends looked at me funny the first year of law school, as I struggled to compose sentences in conversations and could barely speak intelligibly.

A hearty welcome to all returning students this year, and to the students who are just beginning. Most of us continue to have that dazed-but-hopeful look, though the confused look has withered somewhat and we look more hopeful.

Since I remember the first days of my law school career, I figure there is no nicer way to welcome you first year students than to give you the hard and fast rules of law school life because you will probably only get them in spurts from upperclassmen and occasionally from professors. And there are definitely a few things you need to know to get by...

1. *You are no longer intelligent.* Just let it go. I think most law students want to come in with their egos on their sleeves and their degrees pinned to the front of their shirts. I did. But this is a whole other world. Accept the fact that it is going to take you a while to acquire this new language known as "the law." It's like learning your ABC's, but the basics are now the first-year courses known as Contracts, Property, Torts, Criminal Law, and Civil Procedure.

2. *You will not be your normal self for a while.* After the first few weeks, you will notice that you cannot hold a conversation the way you once could. You cannot speak in front of people with the confidence you once had, the self-assurance that you once knew. It happens to all students their first year. Some of your social skills have to be sacrificed in order to be able to grasp the Parole Evidence Rule. This is one of many balancing tests you will learn to master: social skills versus integrating legal concepts. For now, the latter will have to win.

3. *Don't forget why you are here.* According to their entrance essays, most people enter law school because they want to make a difference in the world, because they want to "help people." Don't lose sight of this vision. Opportunities are abundant in the clinics, the volunteer lawyer programs, and research areas. Take advantage of these opportunities so you don't forget why you sacrificed so much to get here.

4. *Professors will lie to you.* They will play mind games, they will inflict emotional cruelty in the hopes of truly reshaping your mind... don't let it scare you. Piece of advice number one: ACADEMIC SUPPORT. We have all used it in one form or another and it has been invaluable. Go in there and ask for help when you are so confused you don't know where to turn. Piece of advice number two: MAKE FRIENDS WITH A SECOND-OR THIRD-YEAR LAW STUDENT. They can fill you in on more rules than I am willing to write about in this space.

SEE RULES, page 2

USD School of Law holds 44th Commencement

By C. Iletto

Over 360 students were awarded masters of laws and juris doctor degrees from the University of San Diego School of Law on May 26, 2001.

The School of Law's 44th commencement took place in the Jenny Craig Pavilion. The program included the presentation of

the 2000-2001 Thorsnes Prize for Excellence in Teaching to Professor Thomas A. Smith. The recipient of the prize is voted on by the law students.

SEE GRADUATION, page 3



Soon-to-be graduates line up outside the Jenny Craig Pavilion before commencement.

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MOTIONS welcomes all letters, guest columns, complaints and commentaries. All submissions must be signed and include daytime and evening phone numbers. We do not monetarily compensate contributing writers. We reserve the right to edit for content, length and style.

The Dean's Corner

Greetings from the Dean:

For all you first-year students, I am very happy to welcome you to USD Law School. And for the rest of you, welcome back. We have a busy and exciting year ahead, filled not only with academic endeavors and coursework, but with numerous speakers, events and programs. Students are encouraged to take advantage of these activities. They not only complement your academic pursuits, but they provide significant and meaningful exposure to life outside the classroom.

The Law School is pleased to welcome three new full-time faculty members: Karen Burke, Laurence Claus, and Grayson McCouch. Professor Burke joins USD after a distinguished service as the Dorsey & Whitney Professor of Law at the University of Minnesota. Professor Burke teaches and writes primarily in the area of federal income taxation and will teach Tax I and II and Partnership Tax. Laurence P. Claus, recent clerk to Judge Frank Easterbrook, holds a doctorate in law from the University of Oxford and served for three years in the Office of Foreign Litigation of the U.S. Department of Justice at the U.S. Embassy in London. Professor Claus will teach Contracts. Grayson McCouch was a member of the faculty at the University of Miami School of Law before coming to USD. He teaches and writes in the areas of wills, trusts, and taxation and is the co-author of a leading casebook on federal estate and gift taxation. Professor McCouch will teach Trusts & Estates and Federal Estate and Gift Tax.

Upperclass students will want to explore expanded class offerings in *Advanced Trial Advocacy (Women and the Law)* in which students will learn traditional trial advocacy skills while examining topics such as sexual harassment, domestic violence, and acquaintance rape; *Deals* which will focus on the role of lawyers in a variety of corporate transactions; and *Entrepreneurship Clinic* which provides students with a hands-on opportunity to advise clients on the legal aspects of starting a business and self-employment. Interesting spring offerings include Biotechnology Law, Cyberlaw, Law & Anthropology, Political Theories of Law, and Law of American Democracy.

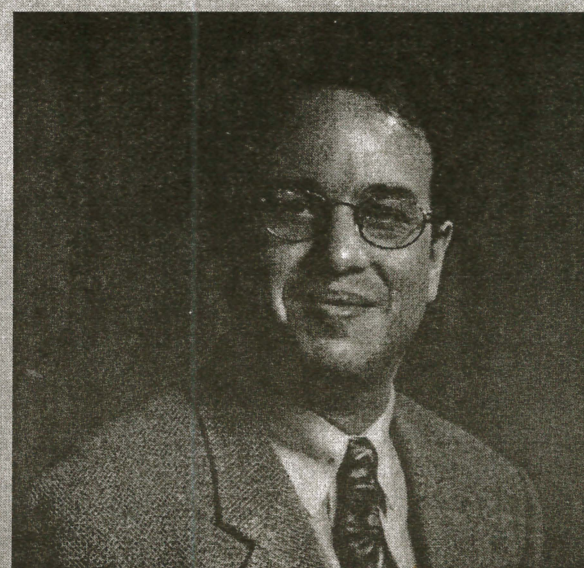
More visible changes at the Law School include ongoing construction on the first floor of Warren Hall. Please bear with us as we remodel

the Student Lounge and Student Office areas, add a Student Copier room, and expand Career Services and Alumni Relations to include entry vestibules for better student access and computer use. Inside the Legal Research Center, students will find all new equipment in the computer lab and new photocopiers. In addition to over 200 data jacks for laptops, the LRC offers a leisure reading collection of magazines, videos, novels, and two chess sets. The Law Publications office is hard at work upgrading the design, navigability, and content of the Law School website. Career Services has expanded its on-line support services, and, among other things, students will now be able to upload resumes for direct submission to employers, register for fall 2001 recruiting program, and sign up for interviews.

As the school year begins, I look forward to meeting incoming students and welcoming back old friends. And whether I see you in the classroom, or in the hallways, parking lots, and coffee carts which make up our fabulous USD environments, I look forward to hearing from you about our law school and its challenges. Together we will strengthen the reputation of our school and its programs in the community, in the law school world, and in the profession.

Have a great year!

Dean Daniel B. Rodriguez



>RULES

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

How to survive your first year

5. *Go in and introduce yourself to Pat in the Registration Office.* Make her your friend. She is one of the nicest people at the law school, and she will steer you in the right direction. We have all relied on her at one time or another when problems with classes arose or we had a huge crisis.

6. *Join good study groups.* Remember that we have all felt the way you are feeling right now. Some of us just hide it better than others. So when you feel overwhelmed by classes or information that you feel you are not understanding, know that you are not alone. This is why it is good to join study groups with people you can count on. Don't just join a group; be picky and see which people you study best with and which people are supportive.

Okay, gang, this is a good beginning but realize that these are just the basics and nothing is simple in law school. There are exceptions and different rules for varying situations, so start preparing for your new perspective in law school. Look around for other guidelines (hint: there are exams online, there are outlines being passed around) and don't get discouraged. Notice that third years do exist at this school; if we did it, so can you.

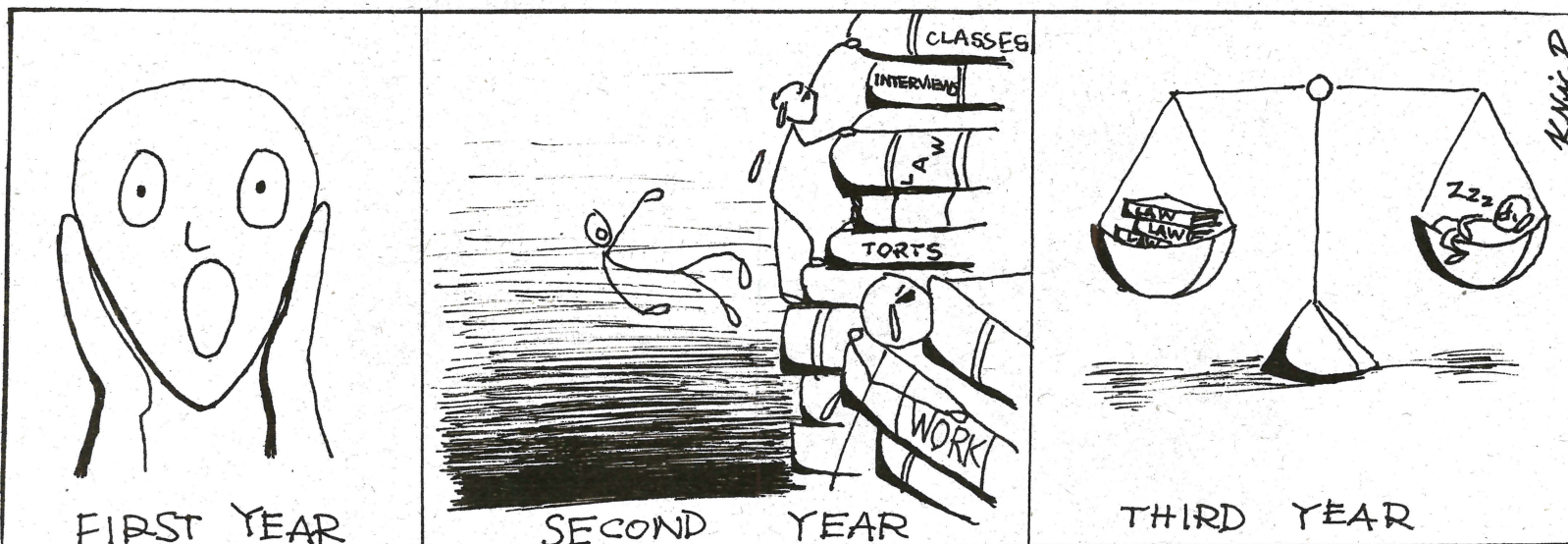
Welcome to law school!

Brief Adventures by K. Nic P.

LAW ALUMNI WEEKEND 2001

The 2001 Law Alumni Weekend is fast approaching, full of many events that will accent all San Diego has to offer. Kicking off the weekend on Friday, September 21, is the alumni tailgate party, full of food, fun and sport. At this event, alumni can gather in a casual setting to eat, drink, and watch the NCAA women's soccer tournament. Then, bright and early on Saturday morning, the Faculty-Alumni Golf Tournament will tee off in Chula Vista at the Auld Course. Not only are the greens impressive, but the scenery surrounding the course offers spectacular views of the ocean and mountains. For those non-golfers, there will be a "Passport to Balboa Park" available, which allows you to wander throughout Balboa Park and see many of its museums and gardens. Dance and Dine the night away Saturday at the Reunion Reception and Dinner at the Natural History Museum in Balboa Park. Closing out the weekend is the Sunday morning Mass at the Immaculata.

If you would like to attend or help out and meet USD School of Law alumni at the festivities, or have any questions about the Law Alumni Weekend, please feel free to contact the Office of Development and Alumni Relations, either by email lawalum@is.acusd.edu or by phone at (619) 260-4692.



>GRADUATION

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

Honorary degrees were conferred upon judges Robert S. Strauss and Guido Calabresi.

Strauss is the co-founder and senior executive partner of Akin, Gump, Strauss, Hauer & Feld. He was a U.S. Ambassador to the Soviet Union and Russian Federation.

Graduation speaker and federal judge Calabresi was appointed to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit by President Clinton. Born in Milan, Italy, Calabresi graduated first in his class at Yale College, won a Rhodes Scholarship to Magdalen College in Oxford, and graduated *summa cum laude* at Yale Law School.

Calabresi, who clerked for U.S. Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black, became a full professor at Yale Law School at age 29, later named dean in 1985.

Dean Daniel B. Rodriguez said Calabresi has been described as a "giant in American law in the last half-century," an "intellectual titan," and a "great legal thinker."

"For more than forty years, in whatever hat he chose to wear, Guido Calabresi has served with distinction and honor," Rodriguez said.

The valedictory address was given by John A. Jurata, Jr.



International students gather for a picture after the ceremony. Behind them, graduates, along with their friends and families, obtain refreshments provided for the occasion.

CAREER SERVICES UPDATE!

Welcome back to the Classes of 2002 and 2003!

We want to be sure that you know of a new web-based program that we have been implementing since late Spring 2001 that will make your job search more efficient. The program is e-Attorney OCI+ TM and is in use at major law schools nationwide.

Please review the following questions. If you can answer **YES** to all questions, then just be sure to check your e-mail **REGULARLY** throughout August and September. If you answer **NO**, then please **IMMEDIATELY** e-mail sb1@sandiego.edu and request that you be added to the OCI+ notification system!

Did you e-mail Career Services with your e-mail address this summer?

Have you attended an OCI+ (www.e-Attorney.com) training session?

Have you updated your resume in preparation for fall 2002?

Have you reviewed your career objectives and job search strategy with a member of the Career Services staff?

All of the Career Services staff look forward to working with you. Please contact us whenever you have questions or concerns about the job search. We wish you a successful fall semester.

Susan Benson, Director (susan@sandiego.edu)
 Stephanie Boomhower, Associate Director (sb1@sandiego.edu)
 Julie Hoyle, First-Year Student/Public Interest Advisor (jhoyle@sandiego.edu)
 Karin Spidel, Career Services Assistant, Web Site Job Listings (kspidel@sandiego.edu)
 Kemi Williams, Alumni Advisor/Job Newsletter Editor (kemiw@sandiego.edu)

EDITORIAL

Genocide, American style

Imprisonment of black Americans as the "Final Solution" to the problem of race in the United States

By Watson Branch
Section Editor

Many, perhaps most, white Americans have adopted today a Panglossian view of the present state of race relations in the United States, declaring that, while this may not be the "best of all possible worlds," the conditions for blacks have improved so much in the last 50 years that racism is no longer a problem that needs serious attention. Blacks have a more realistic view, as was evident in responses to a major *New York Times* poll in the summer of 2000. When asked "How important do you think improving race relations is to the future of the United States," 66% of blacks (but only 26% of whites!) said they thought it one of the most important issues.

Because the white majority has the conscious, if ignorant, belief that race is not a problem in America, it is able, in its ingenuousness, to accept and validate discriminatory public policies that effectively destroy black lives and black culture. This ability indicates the persistence of subconscious racism in the general white population in spite of its expressions of tolerance and acceptance toward its black fellow citizens. But what about the racism that infects the hearts and minds of the members of the white power elite who design and implement those policies? Is it also subconscious, or are they well aware of their racist attitudes? Whatever the answer, the elite still must bear the responsibility for the policies' results. Although the white power structure may not have the *intent* to destroy the black community and culture in America, it certainly has the *knowledge* that such destruction is the probable result of its policies, and, therefore, it is culpable for the crime. And the name of that crime is genocide.

While the American Government and Americans themselves are quick to point out and condemn the obvious examples of genocide that occur in distant lands, whether it be Armenia, Germany, Cambodia, Rwanda, or Bosnia, they are slow to recognize the less evident examples that are present in their own country. However, some legal scholars and human rights advocates have argued that the treatment of black Americans during the periods of slavery and Jim Crow was an example of genocide, with the acts of the perpetrators falling within at least some of the criminal categories defined by the UN Convention on Genocide passed in response to the atrocities of WWII. And I would argue that the treatment of blacks by the criminal justice system today, especially in its capacity to punish by imprisonment, represents a subtle and insidious form of genocide, one that must be exposed and halted.

The most recent figures released by the Bureau of Justice Statistics show that as of June 30, 2000, the prison and jail



population in the United States has reached a record high of 1,931,859, which means that this country has earned the dubious honor of being the leader of the world in rate of incarceration with 702 persons for every 100,000 inhabitants, surpassing even Russia. While several states' prison populations are in decline, the federal figure is up more than 9% over the year before, the continuing result principally of mandatory sentencing policies and the major federal role in prosecuting drug offenses over the past two decades. Most disturbing is the fact that the number of incarcerated black males hit an all time high of 791,600. When you break this figure down into age groups, almost one in every eight black men aged 20 to 34 is in jail or prison.

This is no new trend. When The Sentencing Project prepared its policy report in 1990 on "Young Black Men and the Criminal Justice System," it discovered that one in four black men aged 20 to 29 was under some form of supervision, whether it be prison, jail, probation or parole. Five years later in its follow-up study, the figure has risen to one in three. In his 1999 report to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, Marc Mauer pointed out that 49% of the inmates in prison are black although they comprise only 13% of the total population and that, as of 1995, 7% of adult black males were incarcerated on any given day (doubling the rate of ten years earlier) while the figure for white males was 1%.

The reasons for this disproportionate representation of black Americans in prison are varied and complex, but they all have as their basis the underlying racial prejudice that festers beneath the surface of American life, what Angela Y. Davis calls "the deep structural entrenchment of contemporary racism." Although all Americans are profoundly afraid of crime, crime against their persons and their property, white Americans have been able to objectify those fears by locating them in the persons of black Americans, by turning their darker brothers and sisters into the embodiments, the incarnations of crime and criminality. America's program for dealing with crime, for developing laws and enforcing them, has as its object (whether intentionally, knowingly, or subconsciously, but always effectively) the removal of

blacks from American society. So elected officials of both political parties endorse mandatory sentencing guidelines and three-strikes laws, claiming that they are "color-blind." From the white perspective, blacks, as the avatars of crime, *should* be eliminated: it is not a sin to hate crime and to want to extirpate it.

All blacks are susceptible to the racial discrimination and racial bias that, as Charles Ogletree documented in his April 2000 report to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, pervade the U.S. criminal justice system. Professor Ogletree explained in detail the role race plays at every stage of the system, beginning with pre-arrest behavior by police (suspicion, profiling, excessive use of force) and running through prosecutorial charging decisions, setting of bail and pre-trial release terms, jury selection, the trial itself, sentencing and incarceration, and release from custody and parole.

The result is a disparity in the prison population that cannot be explained by the admittedly high proportion of violent crime committed by blacks (although that figure itself has its source in the racism that creates the social conditions that breed violent crime). Under mandatory sentencing guidelines, the offender's criminal history is a key factor in determining who shall go to prison and for how long. Because of discriminatory behavior by police such as racial profiling, blacks are disproportionately stopped, interrogated, and arrested, which places them on the track that leads to prison. "Driving While Black" has become a dangerous activity: traffic stops of blacks and subsequent searches of their cars in numbers that are far in excess of their representation in the community are by the laws of probability going to result in higher arrest rates. As Marc Mauer says, "These types of discretionary law enforcement practices may lead to African Americans acquiring

a criminal record more rapidly than whites, later resulting in a greater chance of receiving a prison sentence."

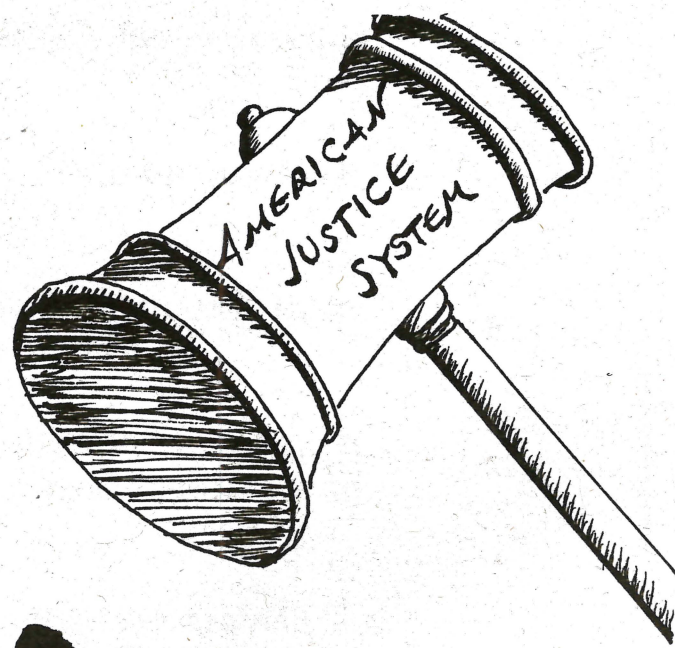
Once under arrest and subject to the criminal justice system, blacks continue to be victims of personal and institutional racism. Prosecutors have wide discretion in choosing whom to charge and for what crime, and judges have latitude in sentencing, especially for non-violent crimes. These possibilities for discrimination against blacks are exacerbated, according to Mauer, by "the degree to which offenders bring different sets of resources with them to the court system," and he calls for an examination of "the factors that enable white, or middle class, offenders to be sentenced to non-

prison terms more frequently and to replicate those conditions for low-income people." And those low-income people are disproportionately black.

What it comes down to is that law enforcement and the criminal justice system target black Americans as a part of a program, whether consciously or unconsciously racist, designed to take away their freedom and to remove them from society -- in effect, to eliminate them. Most simply, that amounts to genocide.

The acts defined as punishable by the UN Convention -- the killing, the causing of mental or bodily harm, the deliberate infliction of destructive conditions -- are being done "with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical or religious group." The intent may be disguised by the rhetoric of law and order, but the effects of the policies speak more clearly. By equating blacks with crime and crime with blacks, white Americans are able to kill two (black)birds with one stone, getting rid of the imagined (as well as some real) threats to their persons and property and removing from sight the distasteful objects of the disdain and, perhaps, guilt that are the legacy of slavery, segregation, and discrimination.

What it comes down to is that law enforcement and the criminal justice system target black Americans as a part of a program, whether consciously or unconsciously racist, designed to take away their freedom and to remove them from society -- in effect, to eliminate them.



K. M. P.

OPINION

The tyranny of the majority

By Michael Giorgino

The French philosopher Alexis De Tocqueville warned over a century and a half ago, "If ever the free institutions of America are destroyed, that event may be attributed to the omnipotence of the majority, which may at some future time urge the minorities to desperation, and oblige them to have recourse to physical force."

The city council in San Diego, California has banned the term "minority" from all official city documents as it relates to racial or ethnic groups. This action was in response to the concern of an African-American councilman (and others) that the term "minority" has come to imply inferiority. Perhaps it is time to get beyond the notion that "minority" children can only learn if they sit next to white students, or that "minority workers can only succeed with racial quotas. However, the issue of protecting minorities from the tyranny of the majority is just as important today as it was in the 18th and 19th centuries.

Since the earliest days of our Republic, protecting minority rights has been of paramount concern. In Federalist 10, James Madison observed that men are diverse in their talents and their passions, leading inevitably to an unequal distribution of wealth and jealousy. In a pure democracy, nothing would "check the inducements to sacrifice the weaker party or an obnoxious individual," leading to such "wicked projects" as paper money, the abolition of debts, or the redistribution of property.

To restrain the unbridled will of the majority, the Founding Fathers devised a constitutional republic that was nothing short of political genius: a complex system

of checks and balances between the three branches of the federal government, with staggered elections, a two-house legislature, and a federal system which entrusted most common law functions to the states. Patriots like Patrick Henry demanded and obtained a Bill of Rights, further limiting the power of the majority. Unfortunately, their vision could not prevent future generations from finding "loopholes" (such as the re-interpreted Commerce and General Welfare Clauses), through which our system of limited government has gradually evolved into a "welfare state."

Novelist/philosopher Ayn Rand wrote, "The smallest minority on earth is the individual. Those who deny individual rights cannot claim to be defenders of minorities." What appears to be emerging in San Diego and throughout America is a new, public sector majority, united by reliance upon government, rather than race or ethnicity.

Since the 1960s, crushing taxation and mountains of regulation have tipped the balance of our "mixed economy" away from free enterprise and toward socialism. With vast sums of redistributed wealth flowing from government coffers, it was to be expected that "special interests" would emerge to vie for a bigger "piece of the pie." As government grew larger, racial and ethnic tensions were soon overshadowed by pressure group warfare, based upon sex, age, disability, sexual orientation, and a host of other concerns. For a growing portion of the population, government became the primary source of essential services from cradle to grave: education, transportation, recreation, housing, medical care, employment, and retirement. With the state expanding to meet need after need, these competing groups began to overlap and merge into a progressively homogeneous majority.

In support of this growing constituency is a vast bureaucracy of elected officials, teachers, social workers, regulators, clerks, and administrators, clustered predominantly

around urban areas. A county-by-county map of the November 2000 presidential election vividly illustrates this point -- voters in the big cities, where government money and services are distributed, voted overwhelmingly for the candidate most clearly identified with bigger, more intrusive government: Vice-President Gore.

America is at a turning point. George W. Bush is president, having achieved a narrow victory in the electoral college (another anti-majority device). President Bush hopes to steer the mixed economy back in the direction of economic freedom (beginning with tax cuts and energy deregulation). However, with razor-thin Republican majorities in Congress, there will be enormous electoral pressure to continue pandering to ever-expanding public need. (Democrats have long seen dependent favor-seekers as the key to their success.) Whether America reverses its course towards socialism is largely in the hands of a mass of voters who see government, not free enterprise, as their hope and salvation.

It is ironic that some public officials wish to stop discussing minority rights at the very time a new, virtually unchecked, public sector majority is emerging. Today, the smallest, most denounced, least defended minority is the productive individual. He is taxed and regulated to the breaking point. Yet, without the strength and vision of hard working individuals, the public sector would drown in a sea of red ink. Whether individual rights are restored and protected in the months and years ahead will determine whether we deserve to have a prosperous future in America.

Mike Giorgino retired as a Commander from the U.S. Navy in 1997, graduated from the University of San Diego School of Law in December 1999, and was admitted to the California Bar in June 2000. He may be contacted at mgiorgino@aol.com.

ATTENTION 2L'S, 3L'S & 4L'S!!!

ARE YOU PREPARED FOR THE INTERVIEW SEASON?

GET AHEAD IN THE INTERVIEW PROCESS!!

PARTICIPATE IN THE 3rd ANNUAL MOCK INTERVIEW WORKSHOP

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 9:30 AM - NOON

Warren Hall

- * YOU WILL HAVE A 25-MINUTE PRACTICE INTERVIEW WITH A USD LAW ALUMNUS, WHO WILL ASK YOU COMMON INTERVIEW QUESTIONS AND PROVIDE YOU WITH FEEDBACK ON YOUR RESUME AND INTERVIEW STYLE
- * THIS EVENT IS OPEN TO ALL STUDENTS PARTICIPATING IN CAREER SERVICES' RESUME DROP

SIGN-UP FOR THE MOCK INTERVIEWS BEGINS ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, AND CLOSSES AT 5:00PM ON THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, IN THE CAREER SERVICES OFFICE, WARREN HALL 111

SPACE IS LIMITED, SIGN UP EARLY!

The Mock Interview Workshop is brought to you by the
Office of Development and Alumni Relations,
the Career Services Office, and the
recent Alumni Committee of the Law Alumni Board of Directors.

SEE YOU THERE!!!!

News from the LRC

How to find millions of books at the LRC

By Nancy Carol Carter
LRC Director

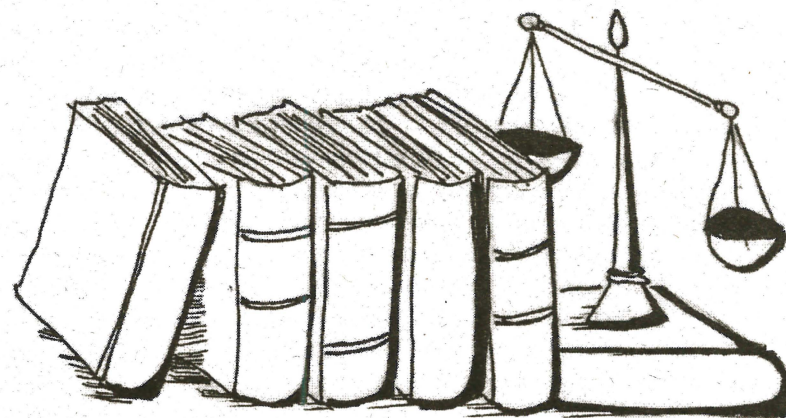
The Legal Research Center, USD's law library, has a collection of almost one-half million items, including books, journals, and microforms. For most law students, everything ever needed for classes, research papers, law review contributions, and outside job assignments will be found at the LRC.

In addition to the LRC collection, law students may use materials at Copley Library, located at the west end of the campus. All USD library holdings are conveniently listed in one electronic database called SALLY, the online catalog. SALLY listings indicate whether an item is located in the LRC or at Copley Library.

USD's combined library holdings total almost one million, but millions of additional titles are available to law students through the

San Diego Library Circuit Consortium. "The Circuit" combines the holdings of four universities' libraries in San Diego, including UC San Diego, San Diego State, and Cal State San Marcos. If a needed book is not found on SALLY, simple on-screen instructions allow you to repeat your search in the Circuit catalog of more than three million library holdings. Using the barcode number on your student ID card, you may order a book from any of the other Circuit libraries. Requested books usually arrive at the LRC circulation desk within 24 hours and may be kept for three weeks.

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More than just books in the law library

By Ruth Levor
LRC Associate Director

The availability of over 450,000 volumes is just the beginning of the services and amenities offered in the LRC. Just ahead and slightly to your left as you enter the Information Services Area are the Reference Desk and four computer catalogs. The computer catalogs offer user-friendly ways to find the research materials you need. On SALLY, the online library catalog, you can search the collections of the LRC and Copley Library, as well as the other major San Diego universities, by title, author, subject, keyword, or call number to find out where the items you need are located and whether they are currently available. Listings of course reserves are posted on SALLY as well. You can also search our collections of legal periodicals and United Nations materials directly from these computers. Need help with your searches? At the desk right behind you, you will find a reference librarian with years of training and expertise, and in most cases possessing a law degree, to help you figure out what you need and where to find it.

To your right as you enter is the Circulation Desk where accommodating staff and student workers are stationed to help you check materials out and in and to find your way around the building. You can also check there for lost-and-found items and to report any security problems. If your professor has put past exams, articles, or other duplicated materials on reserve, the Circulation Desk is where you'll find them. Down the corridor from the Circ Desk are the Reserve Room, with open reserve stacks and study carrels; the Copy Room, which houses

one of the six photocopy machines in the LRC (there is one on almost every level); a change machine that changes \$1 and \$5 bills; and a copy card dispenser. Also available at the Circ Desk are headphones for use with video equipment in the Computer Lab.

Immediately to your left as you enter is the Computer Lab, with 28 work stations that have lots of programs for document production and for legal research. Someone is always available either in the lab office or in the lab itself to help you with any questions and to troubleshoot in case there are any problems. In addition, there are data outlets for laptop hook-up in almost every study carrel, as well as near study tables and in the easy chairs by the magazines.

On the next level up, along the north wall of the Reading Room (2R), are three group study rooms that can be reserved for study sessions by signing up on the sheets posted by the door to each room. In that area you will also find another Copy Room.

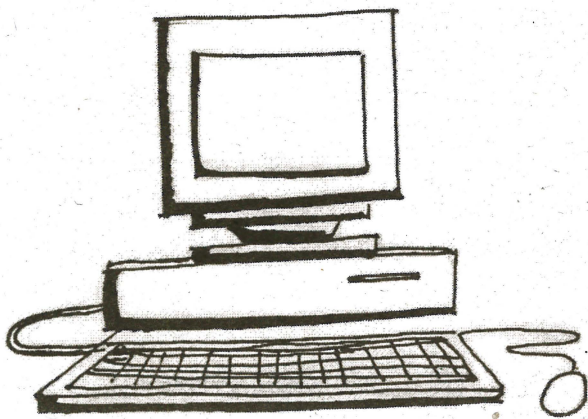
For relief from the intensity of law study, chill out in an easy chair with a magazine from the Leisure Reading section on the east end of the Information Services Area. Titles include *Atlantic Monthly*, *Sports Illustrated*, *Ebony*, *Sunset*, *Life*, and *Rolling Stone*, to name a few. On the west end of the Information Services Area, you'll find light to heavy reading in the Newspaper section, which includes local and national newspapers, as well as selected legal publications.

Our goal at the LRC is to make your study time comfortable as well as profitable. Your comments about how we can best accomplish this goal are welcome; just drop them in the Suggestion Box on the desk to the left of the fireplace, and watch for the response.

New Job Jitters? Drop-in LRC Research Classes can help!

By John Adkins
Head of Public Services

If you are worried that you don't have the skills you need at your new clerkship, need to research that important seminar paper, or if you just want a refresher of what you learned last year — the LRC reference staff can help! With trained professionals available to help you from 8am to 9pm Monday through Thursday, from 8am to 6pm Fridays, and on weekends from 12 noon to 4pm, we offer a complete range of opportunities to brush up your research skills or learn new ones. Sign up at the reference desk for a drop-in research class on how to use the SALLY catalog, find articles on LegalTrac, do Internet legal research, or tips on Blue Book citation. The classes last 15 to 20 minutes and are given at noon or 5pm on several weekdays. If these times don't work, let us know, and we can accommodate your schedule. Sign up today!



LRC Installs New Computers

By Owen Smith
Head of Electronic Services

Twenty-eight new PIII 866 computers with 128 megabytes of RAM and 40 gigabytes of hard drive storage with 17-inch monitors were just installed in the LRC's Computer Instructional Lab. The Windows 2000 machines are faster than the replaced computers, and the new optical mice won't have to be cleaned as frequently. The CPUs also have easy to remove hard drives to make maintenance and updating faster. A new flat bed scanner was also purchased to go with the Windows 2000 operating system.

Don't forget to bring your Ethernet-equipped laptop to the LRC to surf the Internet through the 250-plus data drops scattered throughout the library. If you need to print from your laptop, just stop by the lab and use the laptop print stations.

Gaining perspective

by Christine Pangan
Editor-in-Chief

It is hard to believe a year has passed since my days at Oxford, my whirlwind tour of most of western Europe, and one of the most exciting academic experiences of my life.

I attended the 2000 summer abroad program to study comparative constitutional law. Housing was provided, the dorms right in Oxford's Magdalen College. I stayed in the New Building, built in the 1700s. My suite was almost directly above what used to be the offices of C.S. Lewis.

Breakfast was provided on the weekdays — meat, eggs, toast, yogurt, milk, juice, cereal, and fresh fruit. I could never pass up a free meal (though I suppose this was all included in the cost of housing), especially when I had no money to buy food (all spent on outings and European fashion). So I made sure to get to the dining hall before 9am when they stopped serving breakfast. And how could I pass up eating in the centuries-old dining hall, with its High Table, ancient portraits, and the overwhelming feeling that I was surrounded by so much history.

Studying by tutorial. I wish all of law school could be taught in this manner.

Meeting one-on-one with a tutor at 9am every Wednesday to discuss and defend my weekly paper, having time to roam around for a week, and spending time in the magnificent libraries that are so inspiring, I actually wanted, desired, even craved studying.

Walking down the street, I marvelled at the architecture. You could walk into a church and find classical musicians holding a little concert, or perhaps practicing for one. At night, the pubs were filled with people drinking and commiserating, the clubs packed with tourists and locals, and London was just a busride away, with buses that ran directly between Oxford and London every 12 minutes, 24-hours a day, 7 days a week.

At the time of this writing, it is 18 hours before I leave for London for a one-week vacation in Europe. For an instant in time, I will once again be in the Old World, reminding myself that there is so much to experience, so much more to life than interviews and casebooks, work and school, and the mundane everyday routines that make us forget to really see what is around us. Perhaps this brief excursion will allow me to gain a better perspective of my third year of law school before I return on Monday, August 20 to classes, paperwork, reading assignments, and life as usual in San Diego.



Students attending the 2001 USD Institute on International and Comparative Law in Florence, Italy.

Summer in Firenze

By Watson Branch
Section Editor

It's all there, just the way it looked in those slides your Art History professor put up on the screen in the depth of the college lecture hall where you always sat in the back so you could catch up on sleep when the lights went down. But now it's real!

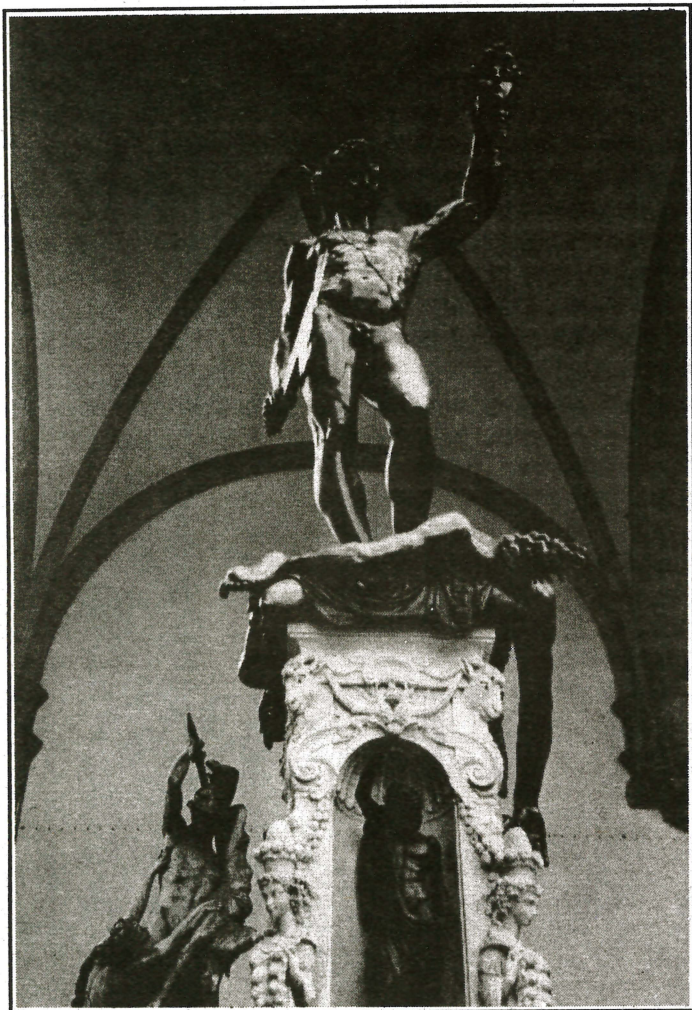
To get to your USD Summer Law Study class in Florence, you walk across the Ponte Vecchio, dodging the mobs of tourists from foreign lands who follow their banner-waving guides like the damned souls of the cowardly in the *Inferno* of that greatest of Florentines, Dante Alighieri. In the distance you can see Brunelleschi's dome atop the cathedral that was begun 200 years before another famous Italian set sail west from Spain on an expedition that would eventually result in Spanish priests founding the Mission of San Diego. You pass under the Uffizi Gallery and through the Piazza della Signoria where Michelangelo's "David," Donatello's "Judith," and Cellini's "Perseus" present perpetual lessons about the fate of tyrants.

This city is filled with lessons about good (and bad) government and about the law. And that is why you are here for four weeks this summer, isn't it? To learn something about the law? So you work your way through the narrow, cobblestone streets, lugging your backpack stuffed with materials about International Litigation or Negotiations or Intellectual Property or Art Law, retreating to the too-narrow sidewalks only when a motor-

cycle or car bears down on you, until you reach the language school that houses the USD program for the summer, climb the long stone staircase, and find a desk next to your friends — old and new — in the crowded and ill-ventilated room where your class meets. For the next three or four hours, it's all business; you might as well be in Warren Hall.

But when your second class is over, Florence awaits you. You might drink an *aperitivo* before dinner, sitting at the 250-year-old Caffé Gilli in the Piazza della Repubblica. Then your only problem would be to decide which of the hundreds of excellent *trattorie* to choose for dinner; and, of course, where to go afterwards for music and dancing. Besides, you need to make plans for the weekend, when you and your friends are going to Rome or Venice or Cinque Terre or maybe to the beach at Viareggio because then you can see the Leaning Tower as you pass through Pisa. This IS *la dolce vita*, isn't it? Can't those 100 pages of reading wait until tomorrow morning?

Not really. So you skip the caffè and grab something to eat at Time Runner Pizzeria and go back to the apartment you share with three other students and plow through *Banco Nacional de Cuba v. Sabbatino* and the other case dealing with the Act of State Doctrine that Professor Heiser has assigned. There will be time for other things, such as Saturday's trip to Siena or next Thursday's visit to the Uffizi Galleries that the school has arranged, but for now it's Justice Harlan's attempt to deal with the problems caused by Fidel Castro. Still, tomorrow morning when you walk down to your local bar for a cappuccino and a *brioche* and see the sun-brightened building reflected in the Arno, you'll know that Florence is a great place to study law.



A sculpture of Perseus holding Medusa's head by Benvenuto Cellini. The bronze piece was sculpted between 1545 and 1554 for the open-air gallery Loggia dei Lanzi in Florence and has stood there ever since.

FINANCIAL AID Q & A

QUESTION: I'm a returning second-year law student, and I find that I'm in dire need of some financial aid for the coming year. Is anything available?

ANSWER: YES! USD School of Law has private scholarships for continuing law students. The Financial Aid Office is now accepting applications. But the deadline is **September 21**, and all the paperwork must be into the law school Financial Aid Office by that date.

QUESTION: How can I find out about financial aid news and updates throughout the year so that I can plan ahead better and not get into this situation again?

ANSWER: There are a couple of ways. Besides the usual mailings and packets distributed to you, the Financial Aid Office has developed an expanded Financial Aid Home Page at www.acusd.edu/usdlaw where it posts all pertinent information. All you have to do is to click on "Financial Aid," click on "Current Students" and then scroll down to a blue box where you can click on "Current Student Financial Aid Homepage" and then fill in the assigned user name "stuaid" and the assigned password "asdfg01." That will take you to the page with all the information you need.

QUESTION: I have a friend who is just starting this year. Is this financial aid information available to her?

ANSWER: It certainly is. Her registration packet—as well as the website—contains all the financial aid information and applications. And if she has any questions, she can go to the Financial Aid Office in Warren Hall. They are always happy to help.

Goings-On...

Career Services

Access to our office will be a little constricted during the first month of classes, although we do have a back door (at the bottom of the outside steps) that students can use. With fall recruiting upon us, we will do everything we can to make access to the office and interview rooms as efficient as possible. BUT, we will need to ask for your patience until completion of construction!

Superior Court of California, San Diego County •

Would you like to showcase the justice system to school kids? The San Diego County Superior Court is looking for volunteer guides who will be trained to lead tours of the downtown courthouse and visit selected trials. Parking and background clearances provided. To get a big reward for a small commitment, sign up with Julie Myres at (619) 531-3489.

Marine Corps Air Station Miramar

Civilians have a chance to "take off" on Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Miramar's runways on Saturday, September 29, 2001 during the Runway 10K/5K and Flight Line Bike Classic. Scooters and inline skaters are also invited to take part in the Flight Line Bike Classic. All participants receive an event T-shirt, free food and drinks from event sponsors and two free grandstand tickets to the MCAS Miramar Air Show on October 12. Awards and timed finishes will be provided for all entrants in the run/walk events. The Flight Line Bike Classic is not a race, so excessive speeds are not allowed.

Advance adult entries fees are \$17 for adults, \$8 for children aged 14 and under. Group, team and special military rates are also available. Call (858) 577-4127 or (858) 577-4128 to have an entry form mailed to you. Day-of-event registration is available at MCAS Miramar (late fees apply). For general event information, call (858) 577-1000 or visit www.mccsmiramar.com/publicgate.htm

WELCOME FIRST YEARS, CLASSES OF 2004 AND 2005!